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HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1947.

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Singapore
Has Same
Grievances

London, Jan. 6. Commenting that pay and other conditions for the civil service in Malaya has led to a spirit described as "one of extreme discontent," Mr. J. Henderson Steward (National Liberal, East Fife) has invited the urgent attention of Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, the Colonial Secretary, to the matter.

In a letter to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stewart writes: "I have had several letters from friends and constituents now working in Government Service in Malaya. The reports of all of them are the same, namely that while here at home and in most other parts of the world salaries have been substantially increased, in Malaya's civil service they are still operating on pre-war salaries with a minute addition which appears ludicrous in the light of the greatly increased cost of living in the area."

"My correspondents tell me that but for their pension rights every one of them would by now have resigned from the service."

The deduction by the Colonial Office of ten per cent from the salaries of civil servants interned by the Japanese, said to be "in respect of Colonial income tax" appears to the men affected as grossly unfair, he concluded.—Reuter.

TRUMAN RECALLS MARSHALL
Special Envoy Summoned To Washington

U. S. Mediation In
China To End?

Nanking, Jan. 6. General George C. Marshall will leave here Wednesday morning by air for Washington to confer with President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, his headquarters announced today.

Asked if the general would return to China to resume his peace efforts, his spokesman said "no comment." Marshall called on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last night to say goodbye and to inform him he was returning to America.

News of General Marshall's recall to Washington to report to President Truman came as a complete surprise to both Nanking and Shanghai, and the two questions anxiously asked today by foreigners and Chinese are:

Will General Marshall return to China and does Marshall's departure indicate the early termination of United States mediation in China?

Neither Government officials nor Communist headquarters in Nanking were willing to comment when approached on these questions today.

A consensus of opinion seems to be that it is yet too early to answer these questions and that everything probably hinges on the outcome of the envoy's consultations in Washington.

According to the present arrangements General Marshall will take off at eight o'clock tomorrow morning, weather permitting, accompanied by his Executive Officer, Colonel J. Harte-Caughley.

No Statement
His route will be by way of Honolulu, where he will pick up Mrs. Marshall, whose vacation there will come to an end.

During General Marshall's absence, his Nanking office will remain open under the direction of Colonel George T. Underwood.

The Presidential envoy's final day in Nanking was a busy one.

After spending the greater part of the morning conferring with members of his staff he entertained the United States Ambassador, Dr. Leighton Stuart and the Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Wang Shih-chieh to lunch. In the afternoon he met United States correspondents who called to say goodbye, but turned down all requests for a statement why he was leaving or whether he would be returning to China.

Second Trip

His callers in the evening included Premier T. V. Soong and the Chinese Communist delegation, headed by Chang Wen-chin.

Tung Pi-wu, the chief of the delegation, earlier expressed regrets that he would be unable to call personally to bid General Marshall goodbye because of his departure for Shanghai to confer on the Yellow River project.

This will be General Marshall's second trip to the United States since he first arrived in China a little over a year ago.

He returned to Washington on April 15. Meanwhile, undiscouraged by the recall of General Marshall, both in Shanghai and Nanking, today continued their efforts to bring about a resumption of the peace talks between the Kuomintang and Communists.—Reuter.

BALLROOM FIRE

New York, Jan. 7. A fire on the third floor of the Capital Ballroom, in the heart of New York, on Eighth Avenue at 57th Street, forced 109 guests to leave.

Discovered at 4 a.m., the fire filled the hotel with smoke and panicked the guests but the police were promptly on the scene and mastered the situation. There were no casualties.

United Press.

Tojo Didn't Like Executions

Tokyo, Jan. 7. Hideki Tojo and Heitaro Kimura, respectively No. 1 and No. 2 of the former Japanese War Ministry, opposed the execution of the Doolittle Tokyo air raiders because they feared Japanese prisoners in American hands would be similarly treated, according to former Major Gen. Ryukichi Tanaka.

Under cross-examination at the Tokyo war crimes trial of Tojo and other top Japanese wartime leaders, a statement of Akira Muto was absent. The President, Sir William Webb, read a certificate from Sugamo Prison saying that Muto was confined to 361st Station Hospital.

It is understood that Muto is suffering from a sudden attack of pneumonia.

The hospital said Muto was "doing pretty well" but refused to disclose additional details.—United Press.

Wife-Killer Shot Dead

New York, Jan. 7. Alphonse Rocco, hunted by police since the New Year's eve "camera shooting" of his former wife, was shot dead by police last night.

He was killed as he crouched in a sleeping bag under a spruce tree in the Catskill mountains, legendary home of Rip Van Winkle.

Rocco, firing a German automatic, exchanged shots with New York detectives and state police after he had been trapped a mile from the farmhouse where he had forced a couple to shelter him for the weekend.

When a check of all military and civilian aircraft was completed the Navy air station said that as far as can be de-

termined the flash which numerous observers thought was a falling aeroplane was really a brilliant meteor.

United Press.

ON OTHER PAGES

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Page Eight
Test Match Ends, Full Story

H.K. Matric Fraud Attempt

Stanley Cheques

Page Nine
Mr. Thomas Playford, the

Premier of South Australia, announced that during his visit to Australia, Professor Oliphant will inspect uranium

deposits.—Reuter.

In Politics?

New York, Jan. 7. The New-York Times' Washington correspondent, James Reeton, reported today that Gen. Marshall, upon his return from China, may be asked to take a high post in the State Department, probably that of the permanent Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Dean Acheson, whom Reeton said has "had

repeated Japanese attempts to close it during the war.

In addition, Station CBS, a former French concern whose equipment is still owned by the French Consulate, which is operated by a Chinese com-

Library, Supreme Court

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SHOWDOWN IN
NEAR EAST?

London, Jan. 6.

Fears were being expressed by political observers in London tonight that Britain may be heading for a showdown with the whole of the Arabs in the Middle East. There is every indication that both in Palestine and in Egypt events are now moving to a climax. It is now no secret that while official policy is unlikely to be stated before the Palestine Conference opens on January 21, opinion in Whitehall is moving in favour of partition as a long-term solution of the Palestine problem.

Police were quickly on the scene but no arrests were made and investigations are continuing. Theory is, however, that the grenade was not intended for the shops outside which the explosion occurred, as neither had received threatening letters.

The two shops—one a curio dealer, the other a shoemaker—had their show window glass shattered. Glass splinters were scattered for some distance down the street by the force of the explosion.

The man carrying the grenade, who has not been identified, was thrown some half dozen yards by the explosion while a hawker's stall on the opposite side of the street was upset.

Higher Committee should be secured. The position is that Britain would have welcomed all members of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee at the conference, except the Mufti of Jerusalem, without whom other members refuse to attend.

There are no indications that this position has changed.

Walt And See

Despite substantial rumours that Britain is veering round to partition, which has the support of a large and influential minority of the Zionist Movement, well-informed observers here do not expect that a Jewish delegation will not attend the conference. The attitude of the Zionist Movement, following the fruitless talk of last week between Mr. Arthur Creech Jones (Colonial Secretary) and Mr. David Ben-Gurion (Chairman of the Zionist Executive), is one of wait and see, though this might later be modified if a firm offer to establish an independent Jewish state in a substantial area of Palestine were forthcoming.

But it remains the view of usually well-informed observers here that such move would throw the Arab League, which already fears an announcement of this type, into a fighting frame of mind.

No Accident

It is considered no accident that the Arab League should have chosen the present juncture when partition is very definitely in the wind to come out formally in support of the Egyptian case on the Sudan, the critical stumbling block in the negotiations to revise the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty. If these finally break down—and it is clear that there is a grave danger that they will do so—the Arab League must be expected to take a strong line on this question, as well as over the Palestine problem.

French parachutists have succeeded in capturing a bridgehead in the city of Nam Dinh, south of Hanoi, the latest communiqué from the French military staff in Saigon announced to-day.

Small-scale amphibious warfare was reported at Nam Dinh where, at dawn yesterday, parachutists dropped from the sky to seize the bridge and established a landing place for other French troops being ferried downriver in boats.

The communiqué said the landing was fully successful.

However, French troops seeking to mop up the city of Nam Dinh ran into numerous barricades which "made progress of our troops difficult."

The communiqué said the immediate object of the Nam Dinh battle was the cotton plantation where, according to the communiqué, the civil population of the city had taken refuge. French troops evacuated both civilians and wounded soldiers after the troops won the plantations.

At Hanoi the communiqué said French artillery destroyed two cannons in Viet Nam emplacements. However, the communiqué added that Viet Nam forces set fire to several houses on the outskirts of the Annamite section of Hanoi.

Near Hanoi, on the road between Hanoi and the port of Haiphong, a French column marching from Hanoi was forced to leave the railroad right-of-way because of numerous barricades and take to a road

Colonial Route No. 6. Despite thousands of tons of perishable meat and fruit and fish remained in warehouses early today, while the striking workers reportedly attempted to induce dock labourers and transport workers in Liverpool and New Castle to join in the walkout.

The workers are members of the Transport and General Workers Union to which the Colonial Route Haulage and Central Wagon Board.

An informal meeting was scheduled today between management officials and Union representatives at which an attempt to formulate a proposed award of nine days' vacation against a request for 14 and demanding a 40-hour week in contrast to the 48 hours now worked.

If the worst came to the worst, Britain might be faced with the prospect of imposing partition in Palestine in face of Arab opposition and of attempting to maintain her rights under the still valid 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty in face of strong Egyptian opposition.

American Aid

It is far from clear whether the United States, which has constantly pressed for partition as a solution for Palestine, would be prepared to give military assistance in carrying it through.

In the background there remains, of course, the possibility that both the Palestine and Egyptian problems may be brought before the United Nations.

Meanwhile, pending the vital decision which the Cabinet is expected to take this week, informed quarters tonight underline the following key features:

1. The certainty of an immediate tightening of military security measures in Palestine but it is hoped—with the co-operation of the responsible elements of the population.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

London Drivers' Strike

London, Jan. 7.

An unofficial strike of an estimated 10,000 London truck drivers threatened today to paralyse the movement of rationed foodstuffs to retail shops for distribution.

The strike started yesterday with the workers expressing dissatisfaction with a proposed award of nine days' vacation against a request for 14 and demanding a 40-hour week in contrast to the 48 hours now worked.

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THE WEATHER

The intense antecedents centred over N. China is moving slowly westward. A trough with depression extends S and SW from a deep low NE of Japan. Pressure remains relatively low over SW China and the equatorial region.

Today's Forecast—Moderate E winds, tremors and tremors, with scattered clouds developing, overcast and misty, some rain.

Yesterday's Weather—Maximum: 75 deg. Fahr. Minimum: 68 deg. Fahr. Sunshine: 8 hours. Rainfall: Nil. Sun: Total since Jan. 1: 1.37 mm. at 10 a.m. at average of 1.37 mm.

Readings at 10 a.m. 4 p.m. Bar. at 10 a.m. 102.04 101.92. Rel. Humidity: 91% Dew Point: 65°. Cloud: 100% Wind direction: ENE. Wind force: 10. 10 knots.

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Over-Population Root Cause Of Wars

The root cause of wars is over-population, and until the populations of the world have been brought under effective international control, no League of Nations or United Nations Organisation can prevent war.

This was the theme of Prof. K. H. Digby's talk on "Control of Populations" before a large audience at the Hong Kong Rotary Club weekly luncheon yesterday.

Prof. Digby said in part:

I don't like talking about my own job except to technical audiences. My colleagues might suspect me of advertising. I could, of course, tell you dozens of funny stories at the expense of doctors and surgeons. But I am not a natural humorist and the yarns might all be taken seriously. And then my colleagues might again be after me.

Still, it is always easy to talk about something of which one is not an authority—there is no sense of responsibility to cramp one's style. For the more a man knows about a subject the more cautious he is about saying anything. And, conversely,

So I am going to give you some reflections upon a matter which is of prime importance.

Perhaps the greatest underlying cause of war is the bursting pressure of over-population. It masquerades in many guises: tariff quarrels, wanton invasions, immigration restrictions, ill-treatment of foreigners. It has been made use of by religious and ideological fanatics, and has been taken advantage of by statesmen and ram-

sters to serve their own personal ambition for power. But the real motive force of a wave does not rest in the spray upon its surface.

No atomic power for easy food production and transport can more than temporarily relieve the tension of expanding population. For the latter will swiftly fill up any gap thus produced, and then go on increasing more rapidly than before for the simple reason that there will be more inhabitants to multiply.

Nor can it be changed appreciably by the voluntary limitation of the size of families by the more intelligent and gifted section of the community; besides which the practice may breed out a much-needed element.

Nor would restriction of

(Continued at foot of Col. 3.)

FAN LING SERVICES HUNT CLUB

The ponies raced by the H.K. Services Race Club will shortly be disposed of, and it is proposed, if there is sufficient support, to form a Fan Ling Services Hunt Club for service personnel and their families, possibly with a percentage of membership reserved for civilians. Shortage of Funds is the main disadvantage and it is therefore requested that all those interested will write to Capt. A.W.C. Pearn, R.M., 42 Commando (Lt.), Royal Marines, Fan Ling by 16th Jan. 1947 stating if they would be prepared to pay a subscription of either (a) H.K. \$30.00 or (b) H.K. \$50.00 per six months. Letters should also state whether it is considered that H.K. \$2.00 per hour for hacking and H.K. \$5.00 for paper-chases is too expensive. Facilities open to members will be hacking in good riding country, paper-chases and possibly point-to-points. Membership will be very strictly limited due to the shortage of ponies. It is stressed that this club in no way intends to function in opposition to the civilian Hunt Club, but merely as a substitute in the interim period as was the H.K. Services Race Club merely a temporary substitute for the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

A. W. C. PEARN,
Capt. R.M.
Assist. Secretary,
H.K.S.R.C.

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EMIL LANDAU'S STORY OF TORTURES

STORM BATTERS SYDNEY

Sydney, Jan. 7. Sydney's eastern suburbs received another thunder-storm battering last night when heavy damage was done to property, particularly to homes whose roofs had been broken in with a heavy ball storm on New Year's Day.

Many householders were flooded out and obliged to seek refuge with neighbours.

Tram and trolley bus services were disrupted through overhead wires collapsing.

Reuter.

Now a universal limitation of families throughout the world might prevent the pressure of population from reaching the boiling-over point. But it would have the very serious result of causing a deterioration of the human stock.

Man has reached his high

point of evolution by the

process of natural selection

from an excessive number

of individuals with variations in each successive generation.

Each generation has exceeded in numbers the food supply. The

quickest, cleverest, strongest

the best fighter has survived

and produced the next generation.

In other words, acquired

characteristics are not inherited.

Children are not exactly resemble their

parents. Each is a new blend or mixture of inherited parental characteristics.

There is a considerable range of variation in the new generation, which is the result of the action of natural forces.

Man's desire to increase

intensive physical exercise and

athletic games. But this ex-

ercise will not of itself affect

the physique of his children.

A man may undergo continuous

intensive physical exercise and

athletic games. But this ex-

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Recounting the tortures which had been received

by him and his wife at the hands of the Japanese, Mr. Emil Landau, of the Parisien Grill, in his statement which was read out at yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Colonel Noma, said that when the Japanese searched his house and returned with I.O.U.s from the British Government, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Williamson & Co., they became much more vindictive towards him and would not believe anything he said.

Mr. A. K. Omar, Supervisor, Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., testified regarding the execution of Chinese at Stanley.

An application by Defence Counsel to call a witness for the defence who is shortly being repatriated, was not granted.

The President intimated that arrangements should be made for the witness to be held back.

Mr. Lau Chung Yiu, of the General Post Office, who was detained at Victoria Gaol from April 13, 1944, until the end of July 1944, said that he was forced to act as interpreter at interrogations of a Lieut. Shrigley.

On the first occasion, Shrigley was interrogated from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. During the interrogation, Shrigley was tied to a ladder and given the water torture throughout the afternoon and beaten with a leather strap. He was again questioned and given the water torture about a week later.

Shrigley was in a very poor state after this interrogation and torture. As he walked very slowly back to his cell, he told Lau that he could not bear it.

At about 10 o'clock next morning, Lau said he heard the sound of a dull thud outside his cell, and saw the body of a man on the floor.

The Formosan interpreter was brought out with wrists and feet tied behind his back and was subjected to water torture.

On another occasion his wife was brought out with wrists and feet tied behind her back and he was asked to hoist her up to a pipe. He refused.

His wife was released on July 18, 1944. Landau said he was not subjected to any more torturing after that date.

On Aug. 15, he was taken to Stanley Gaol for trial which took place on Oct. 26. In the meantime, he was confined to his cell and had to sit cross-legged on his bedboard facing the wall all the time.

At his trial, Landau said he was asked one question only—"Had he lent money for espionage purposes?" He replied "No." The trial lasted less than four minutes in all and he was sentenced to five years.

He was later told that the sentence had been reduced to three years.

At the time of the capitulation, Landau said he was serving his sentence.

Mr. A. K. Omar was then called and said he was arrested by the Japanese Gendarmerie in 1943 at Pooleulam. He was taken to Central Police Station, where he was kept for three and a half months.

He was interrogated at least four or five times.

When he first arrived at the Central Police Station, he was given a whipping, which was followed by acrobatic and water torture.

On April 13, 1944, Landau was arrested together with his wife and taken off to Central Police Station.

They were locked up in separate cells and not let out for three weeks. They were fed on two meals a day, consisting only of 3/4 ozs. of rice and a bowl of tea. No drink was allowed between meals.

Lashed For Hours

Landau said he was charged with having been in touch with Major Clague at Wai-chow. He had not been in this affair at all. The Japanese tried to force him to confess, but he refused.

After three weeks, he was taken out and beaten with a dog lash across the back for about three hours. He was then taken back to his cell and told to think over again the matter of his confession.

In the afternoon for about three hours, he was suspended from a pipe by his wrists and feet, daily, for 10 days, each morning and afternoon for two or three hours at a stretch; he was suspended from a pipe under his arms with his hands tied behind his back. Landau said he was beaten whilst suspended and concrete blocks, weighing 50 lbs., were placed on his stomach.

At other times, he was made to sit for hours, squatting in Japanese style, with a concrete block on his knees. He was then made to sit cross-legged while one man pulled his head forward, and another, with heavy boot, beat up and down his back, kicking each joint of his vertebral. This went on for 10 days. All the time they

were trying to make him confess. He was taken to his wife's cell and left there. She had previously been told to persuade him to confess.

The Japanese asked him about the officers in the Garrison who he said he knew most of them, quite

well, but he had not had anything to do with plotting or espionage.

Landau said that the Japanese were given \$10,000 from the British Government to \$10,000 from the British Government to \$2,500 and for \$40,000.

Most of the money had been sent in by Mr. Hyde of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to people in Stanley. After this, the Japanese were much more vindictive towards him and would not believe anything he said.

A statement by Elsie Buxton.

Herford, Jan. 6. Fire broke out today among bales of paper in the basement of a steel house in Dusseldorf, British Military Headquarters for the R.A.F.

The fire was soon under control and caused

TOKUNAGA ON JAPS' BUSHIDO SPIRIT

Cross-examination of Colonel Tokunaga Isao, Commandant of POW Camps during the Japanese occupation, commenced yesterday morning before No. 5 War Crimes Court with an inquiry by the Prosecuting Officer, Major G. B. Puddicombe, K.C., into the meaning of bushido.

"Bushido is something more than philosophy, religion or the spirit of the soldier," Tokunaga explained. "It is difficult to explain. It is bushido. It is something that can be compared to English gentleship and the chivalry of the knight."

Major Puddicombe: How does "the whole truth and nothing but the truth" come into bushido? Does bushido consider a man dishonoured if he tells lies? He would be considered dis-
honoured.

Was your undertaking to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth undertaken in the spirit of bushido or did you make a mental reservation? That is correct."

You told us, Colonel, you made a report to Tokyo in 1942 explaining the escape of four Canadian prisoners from North Point Camp?—I remember.

"Circumstances"

Do you consider it was more honourable under the bushido code to be honest and tell the truth or to save face by lying? At the time there were circumstances.

Let's get a straight answer. Do you consider it better to save face to be honest?—I did the only possible thing.

Now, Colonel, I want an answer—not a speech—from you?—I thought it was the best thing to do. I told you that later I was ashamed.

You consider that falsehood is justified in order to save face?—Yes. It is wrong.

Am I to understand that telling a falsehood in order to save face is wrong?—Sometimes to save face is something very great.

Then, am I to understand that sometimes in reply to your Counsel you were saving face and not telling the truth?—My evidence in the affidavit is wrong, but I never told a falsehood in answer to a question put to me by my defence.

Will you tell the Court how they can be assured of that inasmuch you did not hesitate to tell a falsehood to your own Government?—Concerning the false report I sent to the Japanese Government, it was not under oath.

Remember a story you gave to Capt. Collinson concerning this escape, undertaking to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?—I remember giving a statement, but I did not take an oath.

You made a solemn declaration, didn't you?—I did not.

A Signature

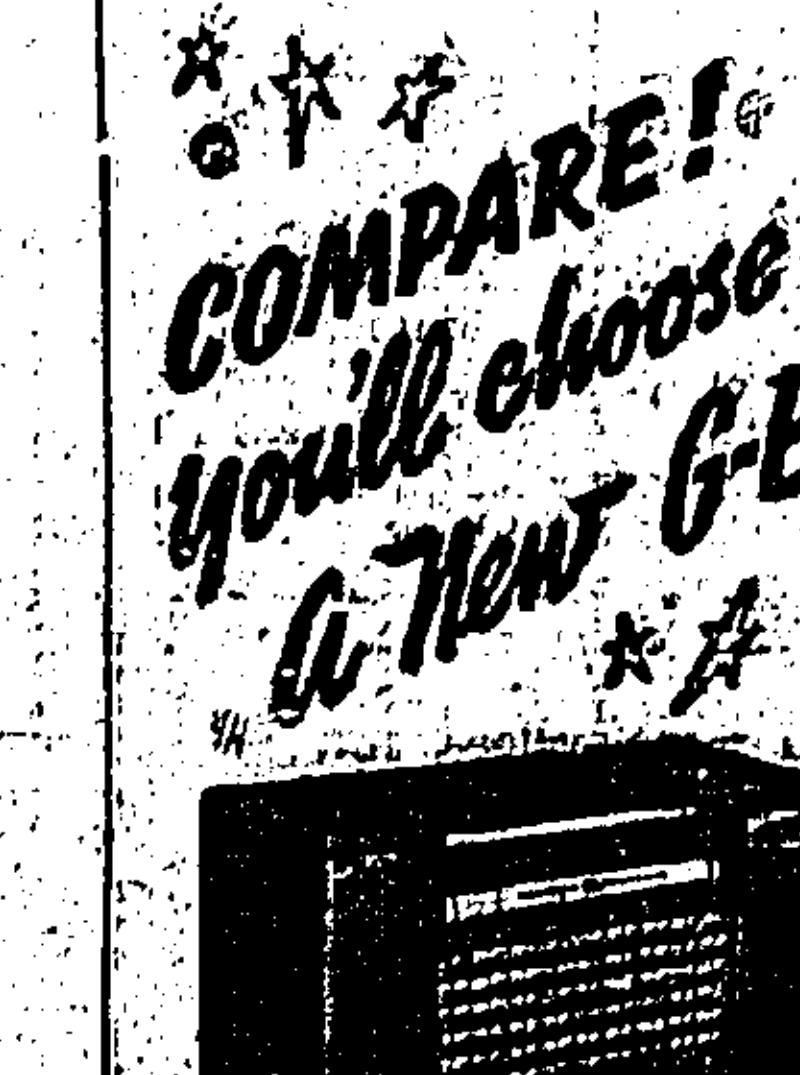
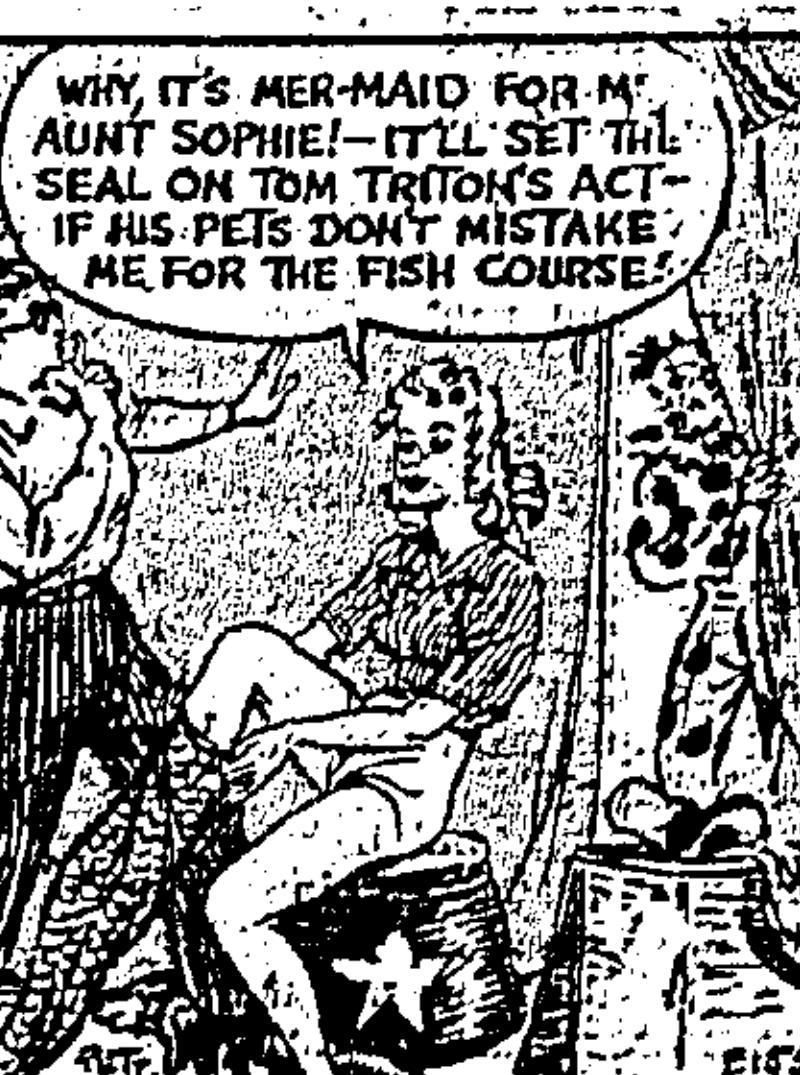
Will you look at the signature on this document and tell me if it is yours or not?—This is my signature.

How does the solemn declaration you gave them differ from the one you gave in this Court?—At that time I heard there was no necessity for me to make a solemn declaration. The statements are not correct and I stated under oath in this Court that they are not. I do not see why I should be interrogated further about it.

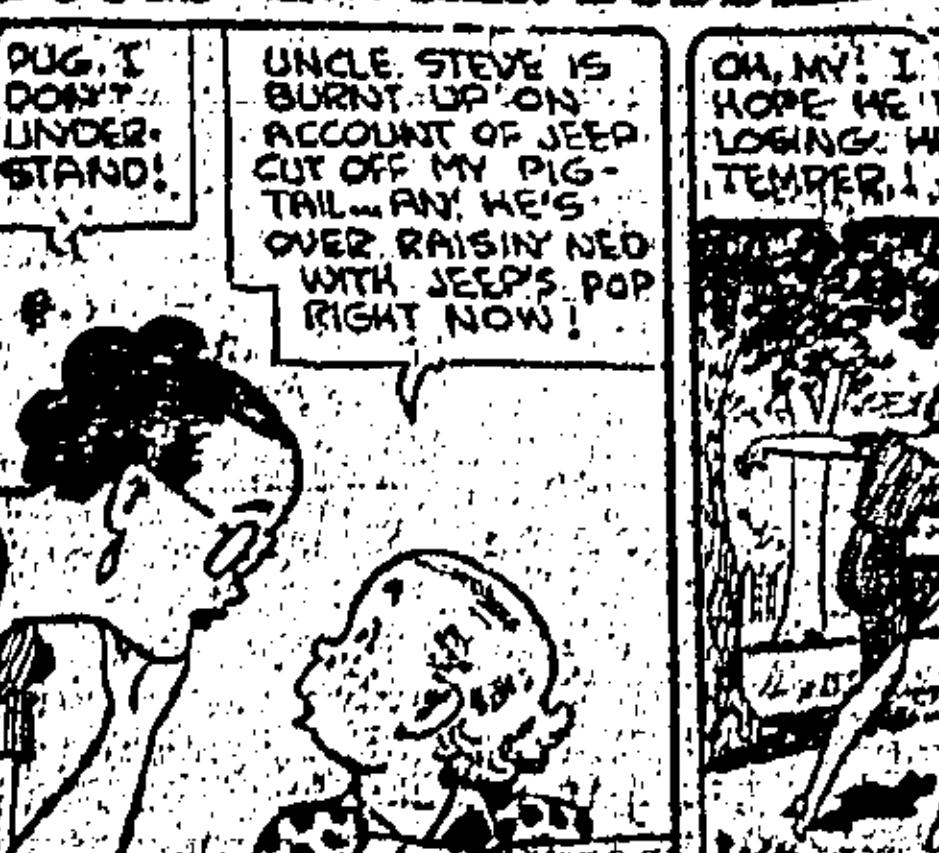
It was quite safe to say that Wada was responsible as he was dead?—That is not correct. Please correct me then?—What is right in what I have just said. Although Lt. Wada has died, Lt. Matsumoto is still living?

Where is he?—I don't know. Further cross-examination developed into frequent allusions by Tokunaga to the Japanese Regulations governing treat-

"JANE"



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



BY EDGAR MARTIN



In Gaol Long Enough

Remarking that in view of the evidence and that he thought the prisoner had been in jail long enough, Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Presiding Judge at the Criminal Sessions yesterday sentenced Yau Kin-kong, 37, to one day's simple imprisonment for collaborating with the Japanese during the war.

Lau, who had been in jail custody for 14 months, was unanimously found guilty by the jury on three counts of doing acts with intent to assist the enemy contrary to the 1940 Defence Regulations.

Whilst a Kensa in the Japanese Gendarmerie, accused was alleged to have taken part in the arrest of four Chinese suspected of being guerrillas or spies on Aug. 11, 1942.

Mr. J. Reynolds, Crown Counsel, assisted by Inspector J. Bradley of the Special Branch, appeared for the Crown. Accused was not legally represented.

Good luck to the Volunteers, I think they are much better off with their Association to represent their views, whilst we poor others, chin up and carry on, there's not to reason why.

CHEESED OFF.

Canteen Girls

Professor K. P. Chen, O.B.E., who was awarded the O.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List, is delivering a talk to members of the Sino-British Club on Chinese calligraphy at St. John's Hall at 5.30 p.m. to-night.

Professor B. J. Sloss will open the meeting by a speech of congratulation to Professor Chen. He will be supported by Dr. Selwyn-Clarke.

DUMPS FOR DEBRIS IN HONG KONG & KOWLOON

Free permits to dump building debris and other approved material at the additional authorised Government dumps stated below will be issued by the Public Works Department viz.

(1) Hung Hom Bay south of Government Broadcasting Station.

(2) East of Upper Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tsui.

All persons wishing to dispose of debris are requested to apply to the Executive Engineer in charge of Port Works, St. George's Building, in respect of (1) and to Executive Engineer in charge of Roads, Lower Albert Road in respect of (2).

Persons found dumping in unauthorized places will in future be prosecuted.

V. KENNIF, Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1947.

SYED CASE

Constable Ramzan Syed, of the Emergency Unit appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon on the charge of assaulting a hawk at Yau Ma Tei on October 16. Defendant who is represented by Mr. A. el Arculli pleaded not guilty and the hearing was fixed for January 29.

Limited accommodation is still available for Burns Dinner and members who wish to invite additional guests are requested to advise the undersigned on or before Tuesday, 14th instant.

D. S. ROBB, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1947.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Persons engaged in the undersigned on or before Tuesday, 14th instant.

W. A. SHEA, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1947.

NOTICE

China National Aviation Corporation hereby announces that when, in case of emergency during flight occasioned by mechanical trouble of aircraft or extremely bad weather or some other insurmountable causes, it is found necessary to jettison cargo and baggage aboard for the purpose of reducing plane load to ensure the safety of passengers, this Corporation shall not be held responsible for any loss of cargo and baggage thus jettisoned. This is so dealt with in accordance with the first Article of the "Provisional Regulations Governing the Liability of an Aviation Company for loss of or damage to cargo or baggage Accepted for Transportation" as promulgated by the Chinese Ministry of Communications on September 1st 1942. To avoid any such losses under the above circumstances, the consignor is advised to arrange insurance on the cargo on his own behalf before it is handed over to this Corporation for transportation in accordance with Article 14 of this Corporation's Regulations Governing Air Express.

Service Auction Rooms

Actioners, Surveyors, etc. Auctioneers, French Bank Bldg. A.M.E. de Souza, Auctioneer. Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction, commencing at 10 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1947, at—

THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS, FRENCH BANK BUILDING, BASEMENT,

246 LOTS OF VALUABLE GOODS comprising—

STORED AT HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD'S. No. 30 GODOWN, TSIM SHA TSUI, KOWLOON.

Tin Strips and Plates; Soda; Polishing Powder; Bleaching Powder; Dyes; Chemicals; Tobacco Leaf; Electric Fan; Blades and Shafts; Foreign Paper; Gunny Bags; Plywood; Cable and Wire; Rubber and Canvas Cloth; Rubber Tubes and Rings; Telephone Wire; Insulated Rubber Wire with Plugs; Cotton Covered Wire; Steel Hoops; Metal Reflectors; Transformers; Battery Plates; Radioparts; Galvanized Iron Wire; Salt; Rubber Garden; Steam and Suction Hoses; Picks with Handles; Iron Hammer Heads and Wooden Hammer Handles; Glass; Aerial Insulators; Brass and Aluminum Sheets; Lorry Tyres; Cotton Bed Spread; "Singer" Sewing Machines; complete; Metal Ingots and Aluminum Bars; Chinese Medicine; Life JACKETS; Buffin Soap; Epsom Salts; Cabinets and Cabinet Shelves; Etc.

STORED AT KIN LEE GODOWN, WEST POINT, CHINAWAH; Crucifix Stands; Iron Chest.

STORED AT SUI BUN FOR GODOWN, WEST POINT.

Strawboard; Wooden Ward and Trunks; Trays and Cups; Glass; Bottles; Bamboo Ware; Clothing; Shoes; Carpets; Chinese Medicine; Torchlights; Powder; Dyes; Rubber Scraps; House-Hold Effects; Lemon Cream; Face Powder; Tiles; Books; Trunk Stands; Magazines; Scrap Iron; Etc.

STORED AT CHINA PROVIDENT'S Nos. 22/24 GODOWNS, WEST POINT.

Spirit of Wine; Wine; Empty Tins.

STORED AT GARDEN ROAD GARAGE, GARDEN ROAD.

Rubber Tyres.

The Abovementioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective godowns on 7th and 8th January, 1947, between 10 a.m. and noon, and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Inspection permits will be issued by the Undersigned at the Service Auction Rooms.

STORED AT HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD'S. "K" GODOWN, TSIM SHA TSUI, KOWLOON.

Timber Fittings.

STORED AT NO. 22, PAK YEUNG STREET, GROUND FLOOR, KOWLOON.

Iron Rails.

STORED AT WING ON NO. 1 GODOWN, WEST POINT.

Samples; Wood, wooden Ladders and Wooden Cases; Packing Machine; Empty Drums; Scales; Safes.

STORED AT WING ON Nos. 2/4 GODOWNS, WEST POINT.

Boot Polish.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1947.

NOTICE

Until further notice Mr. Carlos d'Assumpção is authorised to act and sign for and on behalf of The Colonial Trading Co.

R. A. da Silva, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1947.

REMINDER

SELLING LOTTERIES FOR THE ANNUAL RACE MEETING TO-DAY AT 6 P.M. SHARP.

W. A. SHEA, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1947.

SPORTS CLUB

ITEM NO. LOT NO. DESCRIPTION

GODOWN

1 45/1432 2 cases Brass Tubes

2 45/1418 1 case Steel Balls

3 45/0506 10 cases Torchlight Bulbs 60 lbs. each

4 45/0530-32 1 drum Steel Wire

5 45/1069 21 cases Tin Slabs

6 45/10542 1 case Rubber Hose

7 45/9115 2 cases White Canvas Rubber Shoes

8 45/2502-11 11 Boilers

9 45/2550-11 2 pieces Pumps & Rubber Hose

10 45/2550 2 " Electric Rock Drill

11 45/1881 8 " Iron Ventilators

12 45/615 2 coils Wire Rope

13 45/2187 1 coil "

14 45/2438 3 coils "

15 45/2040 3 drums "

16 45/2226 4 coils "

17 45/2497 2 pieces Iron Ventilators

18 45/2508 1 crate Electric Rock Drill

19 45/2550 10 pieces Pneumatic Hammers

20 45/213 1 case Pulley Wheels

21 45/2852 4 cases Pulley Drums

22 45/2462 12 pieces Hand Pumps & Accessories

23 45/2094 1 lot Furnaces, Parts

24 45/2500 3 crates Diesel Pistons, Bearing Cover, Cylinder Head, etc.

25 45/10520 1 case (about 4 tons) Oil Tanks, Oil Pans & Pulleys

26 45/7042 11 cases Radiator

27 45/7035 7 cases Crankshaft, Brake Drums, etc.

28 45/7034 1 lot Steel Conveyor Stand

29 45/7034 1 case Bristles

BRITAIN IN REVOLUTION

Looking back over this year of Labour Government, the outlines of the picture reveal a major design—the design of revolution.

Dipping his pen in the inkpot of fact, the historian will record that the British Social Revolution began during the 1946-47 period.

There is now established the fact that all revolutions will have to take one of two forms—the so-called Russian form, dating from the French Revolution, when social change was calculated in terms of classes, and the British form, when it is achieved by consent of those who, under the Russian-French form, would be the corpses.

Revolution has come to Britain in the British way: constitutionally, gentlemanly. That is the salient feature of the political year that has just ended.

Basically, this is a fundamentally different Britain from that which existed before.

In the past new Governments, with new policies, have scraped away the top-soil of the economic acreage without in the least disturbing that underneath where the seeds were, as usual, germinating.

Digging Deep

This time a Government has come to power that has dug deep; has turned the soil right over; has got clean down to the basic material; has degenerated the old seeds and planted anew.

Not only is this an entirely different Britain; it is a Britain that cannot be returned to the old pattern at any time in any future. It is changed fundamentally and changed finally.

Up to a year ago, the political system here was that of a plutocratic Party wrong. Had the Congress Party rejected that interpretation after the return of Pandit Nehru to India, the Moslem League could not have been represented in the Constituent Assembly. The task of mediation or of obtaining the participation and co-operation of all parties in the Constituent Assembly, has been rendered peculiarly difficult but now that Congress has modified its attitude the way should be clear for Moslem cooperation in framing the new constitution. Behind their objections throughout has been the fear that the Moslems may, as a minority, be for all time reduced to subservience under Hindu rule. The answer is that the Cabinet Mission plan, now accepted with the meaning attached to it by its authors, removes any such dread.

That is not to say that Britain is now a socialist country. It is not. Socialism is not the political philosophy expressed in the Government's legislation. Nor does this Government's legislation deny the Socialist philosophy. What this Government has done by its legislation to date is exactly opposite to what the legislation of all previous Governments had done—it has cleared the path to Socialism; it is the Pathfinder Government.

Four Distinct Steps

This year's work has followed a brilliantly-etched blueprint. There have been four distinct steps; at least, they are now becoming clearly distinct.

First: It obtained constitutional powers. The weakness and fall of the Labour Government in 1931 were due to the fact that when it was faced with a crisis situation, in which emergency measures were imperative, it discovered that it had not been vested in advance, with the over-riding authority—the incontrovertible power over all the State potential—that was needed if extraordinary action could be taken.

Faced with a situation akin, in its emergency character, to war, it had no wartime emergency powers.

Significance attaches to the fact that the first Act passed by the present Government was the Services and Supplies (Emergency) Act, which continued in peace the previous government's wartime authority.

Second: It seized financial power. In the old plutocracy the illusive seat of authority was sited in the City, not in Downing Street.

Britain went on the gold standard, came off it, raised prices, depressed wages, inflated money-values, forced up the cost of living, created artificial shortages and real unemployment, not at the dictate of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, but Mr. Montagu Norman, the governor of the Bank of England.

The Dummies

Finance was the master finance made war and postponed peace; finance put the dummies into Downing St. and, miles away in the City of London, pulled the strings which jerked the dummies into the motions of "democratic action."

Armed with constitutional powers, the present Government immediately dethroned finance. It made the Bank of England, England's bank, never again run a蒙比格 (Montagu) press a bell-button and Norman press a bell-button directly with German matters, but will confine themselves to advising Dr. Appel—Reuter.

SOVIET LOOSENS GRIP

London, Jan. 6. Full responsibility is to be vested in the German administration of the province of Thuringia in the Russian-controlled zone of Germany, the Soviet-controlled Leipzig Radio announced today.

The broadcast stated: "Now that a democratic administration has been created in Thuringia the Soviet Military Occupation authorities will no longer deal directly with German matters, but will confine themselves to advising Dr. Appel—Reuter.

CHARMING PICTURE

I have seen one this week at the Tatler in Charing Cross road. It's French and it's called "A CAGE OF NIGHTINGALES," with Micheline Franchey.

Mr. Rank's new Gaumont French organisation are making an English sound track, and when it's finished this charming film is to be shown all over the country.

"Did you find it?"

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



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"I suppose the little red light tells you when you're on the beam!"

BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

I am still wondering what a woman meant who, after looking at a picture in her paper of a whaling ship about to set out, said emphatically, "Now at last there will be more eggs for the Whales."

Railing a reasonable explanation, this reminds me of Commander Tower's remark, when told that the trade in worn-out horses for Belgium was still going on. "The Belgians don't hunt enough," said Commander Tower.

City Notes

One aspect of the latest clearing bank statements which has not been noticed is the tendency to include stocks of paper money in the figures of Government borrowing. Large scale borrowing against the issue of Treasury Bills can only temporarily influence the sale of the gilt-edged holdings. But when it is accompanied by a plentiful supply of cheap money, then the demands for funds are naturally dependent on the increase of ordinary bank deposits. This may result in a check on credit expansion, and a cessation of renewals of stock.

Greedy

There is no doubt that eventually sheer necessity will bring about the conquest of other planets.

(From a lecture.)

But before these essential conquests, the sheer and more pressing necessity of flying to the moon must be dealt with.

Frightfully Decent Show

The first grandmother to become a billiard-marker is so small that she cannot reach the marking-board. This was only discovered when, at the end of her first session, no scores at all were marked up. "Never mind," said an official, "she is blazing the trail for those taller ones who will come after her."

Hot From The Dress Shows

The new evening frockette has only one shoulder, and the one sleeve is so long that great pleats can be torn or cut off at table. On the bare shoulder people are wearing a big lobster tattooed in crimson. The new Magyar corduroy hosié, worn rather than gathered, emphasizes the calf-length jacket. The latest hat is a tiny affair of orchid-pink felt, which is worn under the chin, and straps round the ears with lengths of terry twine. A little green shirt, worn under the dress, and reaching from the side of the neck to the waist, is useful for shopping expeditions. It is worn with a bolster skirt, ribbed, rolled, and hemmed.

Tomorrow's Problem

S	J	4	3
H	J	8	
D	Q	10	8
C	K	Q	5
S	A	K	5
N	W	E	H
B	Q	10	9
D	A	J	6
C	G	7	5
S	O	9	8
H	A	K	7
D	2	6	4
C	None		3
A	J	4	
(Dealer: South. North. South. vulnerable.)			
South	West	North	East
1.1H	2D	2NT	Pass
3H	Pass	3NT	Pass
2.1H	2D	2NT	Pass
3H	Pass	3NT	Pass
4H	2D	2NT	Pass
3S	Pass	4S	

S	Q	9	4
H	K	7	
D	A	10	6
C	9	4	2
S	A	5	3
N	W	E	H
B	Q	10	9
D	A	J	6
C	G	7	5
S	O	9	8
H	A	K	7
D	2	6	4
C	None		3
A	J	4	
(Dealer: South. North. South. vulnerable.)			
South	West	North	East
1.1H	2D	2NT	Pass
3H	Pass	3NT	Pass
2.1H	2D	2NT	Pass
3H	Pass	3NT	Pass
4H	2D	2NT	Pass
3S	Pass	4S	

(Dealer: West. East-West vulnerable.)

S	Q	7	5
H	K	7	
D	A	10	6
C	9	4	2
S	A	5	3
N	W	E	H
B	Q	10	9
D	A	J	6
C	G	7	5
S	O	9	8
H	A	K	7
D	2	6	4
C	None		3
A	J	4	
(Dealer: West. East-West vulnerable.)			
South	West	North	East
1.1H	2D	2NT	Pass
3H	Pass	3NT	Pass
2.1H	2D	2NT	Pass
3H	Pass	3NT	Pass
4H	2D	2NT	Pass
3S	Pass	4S	

(Dealer: West. East-West vulnerable.)

After South takes the spade 2 lead with the A and finesse the diamond Q to the K, how should East figure out the best chance to beat 3-No Trumps?

The Tiger's Self-Expression

T. K. L. writes: My uncle began, some weeks ago, to use liquorice instead of bootlaces to fasten his boots. We thought he was joking, and we sent for a doctor. The doctor said he was quite well, but probably eccentric. What would you advise?

Dr. Rhubarb writes: Start eating your bootlaces. He will think you are eating liquorice and will eat it himself. Then none of you will have anything to fasten your boots with, and you can all start from scratch.

Mrs. Butter

Mrs. Butter writes: For three years I was a martyr to freckles. Then I took Frekiol, and after the first dose my feet ceased to ache, and hair grew out of my eyes. After the second dose I gained 10 lb. in weight, grew four inches, and discarded my spectacles. I am now taking my third dose, and I can feel my shoulders itching.

Airliner Turns Back

Manila, Jan. 7. The PAL airliner from Manila turned back yesterday when two hours out of Shanghai because dense fog and rain made landing too dangerous, officials said today.

The plane, carrying 10 crew and 100 passengers, returned to Manila where it has been grounded until weather conditions in Shanghai permit resumption of the trip.

PAL officials pointed out that their ships always carried enough gasoline to permit return to the starting point as a precautionary measure.

Halfa, Jan. 6.

King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan with his suite sailed on board the Turkish President's yacht Sova Mona this afternoon. He is visiting Turkey.

Reuter.

NEXT FLIGHT:
MONG KONG TO BANGKOK SATURDAY, 11TH JAN.
MONG KONG TO MANILA SUNDAY, 12TH JAN.
FREE BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE 55 LBS.

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NEXT DEPARTURES:

HONGKONG-BANGKOK-SINGAPORE Thursday, 9th Jan.
HONGKONG-MANILA Saturday, 11th Jan.
HONGKONG-SHANGHAI Monday, 13th Jan.

Agents:

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS
ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1947

13th, 14th and 18th January.

On each day the first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers for the three days (24 Races—\$48) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, also tickets (\$2.00 each) in the Special Cash Sweep on the Hong Kong Derby to be run on the second day, Tuesday, 14th January.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such members to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Judges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, EXCHANGE BUILDING (Tel. 27594), WILL CLOSE AT 12 NOON EACH DAY.

A limited number of chits will be obtainable each day at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Bay (Tel. 28211).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 per day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st floor, Exchange Building.

Any person found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

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NATIONAL UNITY APPEAL

President Truman's Message To Congress

Control Of Labour Proposals

Washington, Jan. 6.

President Truman urged a four-point labour legislative programme and stressed the need for a universal army training, when he addressed a joint session of the Senate and Congress today. President Truman, delivering his 6,000 word "State of the Union" message in person to the Republican-dominated Congress, asked for permission to increase the immigration quotas into the United States, called for continued foreign relief and repeated his pleas for unified armed services.

Appealing for two-party co-operation, President Truman said: "The power to mould the future of this nation lies in our hands—yours and mine joined together. If in this year and in the next we can find the right course to take as each issue arises, and if, in spite of all the difficulties, we have the courage and resolution to take that course, then we shall achieve a state of well-being for our people without precedence in our history."

"If we continue to work with other nations of the world earnestly, patiently and wisely we can, granting a will for peace on the part of our neighbours) make a lasting peace for the world."

He pointed out that the present situation in which Congress is controlled by the party in Opposition to the President's party is far from unique. President Truman said: "On some matters Congress and the President have honest differences of opinion, but these differences, however, do not cause material disagreements as to the conduct of the nation. It was the same during the war."

Common Good

He continued: "Men who differ can still work together sincerely for the common good. We shall be misshaping the nation's safety and destroying our opportunities for progress if we do not settle any disagreements in this spirit without thought of partisan advantages."

With possible harshly restrictive Republican labour legislation in mind President Truman stressed: "We must not adopt a punitive legislation. We must not, in order to punish a few labour leaders, pass vindictive laws which will restrict the proper rights of the rank and file of labour. We must not, under stress of emotion, endanger our American freedoms by taking ill-considered action which will lead to results not anticipated or designed."

Labour Policy

Stating that Government policy towards labour was still based on a principle of collective bargaining, President Truman said: "We must remember in reviewing the record of disputes of 1946 that management shares with labour the responsibility for failure to reach agreements which would have avoided strikes."

"For that reason we must realise that an industrial peace cannot be achieved merely by laws directed against the labour unions."

The President's four-point labour programme proposed: An early enactment of legislation to outlaw jurisdictional strikes and "the use of economic force by either labour or management to decide the issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts."

He proposed legislation to provide machinery whereby unsettled disputes concerning the interpretation of an existing agreement—as in the recent coal

social security system, better housing, a comprehensive national health programme and provisions for a minimum wage," the President said.

4. The appointment of a temporary joint commission by Congress to inquire into the entire field of labour-management relations.

President Truman proposed that this commission should investigate the principles of national welfare. "On a proper solution of this problem may depend the whole industrial future of the United States," he said. The paralysing effect of nationwide strikes in such industries as transport, coal, oil, steel or communications could result in a national disaster. We were able to avoid such a disaster in recent years by the use of extraordinary war powers.

"All these powers will soon be gone. In their place must be created an adequate system and an effective one."

He left foreign affairs to the end of his speech and stressed that "progress in reaching our domestic goals is closely related to our conduct of foreign affairs."—Reuter.

INDO-CHINA OPERATIONS

FRENCH MINISTER EVASIVE

(From Doon Campbell, Reuters Special Correspondent)

Saigon, Jan. 6.

The French Minister for Overseas Territories, M. Marius Moutet, now in Indo-China on a "fact-finding" mission, said tonight that he was hopeful that cease-fire would be ordered in the near future between French troops and forces of the Viet Nam Republic.

For the moment, he added, "the situation has to be seen from a military basis."

Substantial French reinforcements, including men of the Foreign Legion, have begun to arrive in Indo-China. The bulk are to go to Hanoi, and Nam Dinh, 50 miles south of Hanoi, where the French garrison is besieged.

With possible harshly restrictive Republican labour legislation in mind President Truman stressed: "We must not adopt a punitive legislation. We must not, in order to punish a few labour leaders, pass vindictive laws which will restrict the proper rights of the rank and file of labour. We must not, under stress of emotion, endanger our American freedoms by taking ill-considered action which will lead to results not anticipated or designed."

What is officially described as "considerable number" of Foreign Legion troops disembarked at Haiphong from the 30,000-ton liner Pasteur. Other troops were sent north by air in Dakotas and Junkers from southern Indo-China.

The British Consulate in Hanoi has sent a letter to the Viet Nam President, Dr. Ho Chi Minh, asking for the liberation of or assurances of fair treatment for the 200 French civilians held as hostages, it was reported today.

The British United States and Chinese consulates are to send representatives to the Viet Nam President's headquarters at Hanoi to obtain his personal assurance for the safety of hostages, who are held in a camp at Hao Binh, 75 miles southwest of Hanoi.

For that reason we must realise that an industrial peace cannot be achieved merely by laws directed against the labour unions."

The President's four-point labour programme proposed:

An early enactment of legislation to outlaw jurisdictional strikes and "the use of economic force by either labour or management to decide the issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts."

He proposed legislation to provide machinery whereby unsettled disputes concerning the interpretation of an existing agreement—as in the recent coal

Asked if he had been empowered to negotiate a settlement with Dr. Ho, M. Moutet said: "I was given wide powers, but I should have done nothing without referring first to the French Government. I should also have referred to the Chief of the Military Staff, who is responsible for the morale of troops."

Obstruction

M. Moutet added: "The people now responsible for the political action of Viet Nam had no desire to effect a meeting in Hanoi with Dr. Ho Chi Minh. I cannot say anything about Dr. Ho himself, because I do not know if he is very free. I am certain that in the Viet Nam there are people who do not want an agreement, and who for the time being are out to obstruct an agreement."

He said that the people who would sign the truce treaty "will not necessarily be the people declaring war."

The 70-year-old Socialist statesman was evasive about one or two questions, as in one answer he would not supplement "it is not the same sort of situation as before." His last sentence was "Some people do not wish us to obtain an agreement—they have created an instrument, a big military force, but I believe that that force has exploded in their hands."

M. Moutet's statement, scheduled for broadcast tonight, is again postponed.

Salon newspapers have been directed to blackout all future mention of the Viet Nam Government or its actions, except as mentioned in official French communiques, as that Government is described as "non-existent."

Military Operations
Meanwhile, French motorised columns advancing from Haiphong and Hanoi have already joined hands southeast of Hanoi, opening up the key

"highway which had been cut at more than 150 points since November 20."

Sporadic Viet Nam attacks through the country were "all part of one concerted plan," said a French military source, who added that there were 11,000 Viet Nam troops without uniforms "under orders from the north" in the province of Cochinchina.

French military casualties from December 20 to the New Year were put by these sources as 183 killed, 386 wounded and 28 missing. French civilian casualties for the same period were assessed at 150 killed and 150 missing.

No estimate of Viet Nam casualties is available, but French sources say that "they were more than ours."—Reuter.

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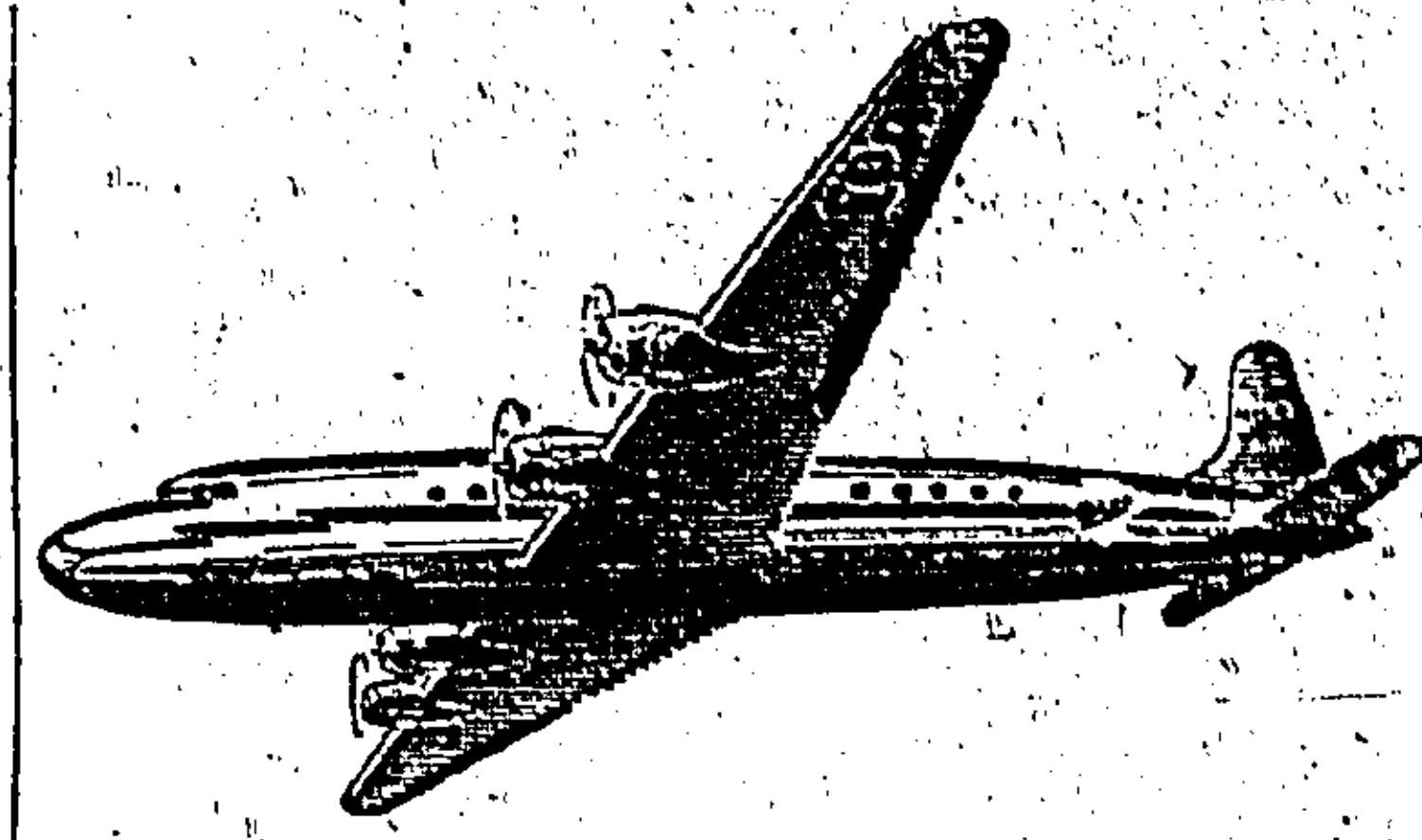
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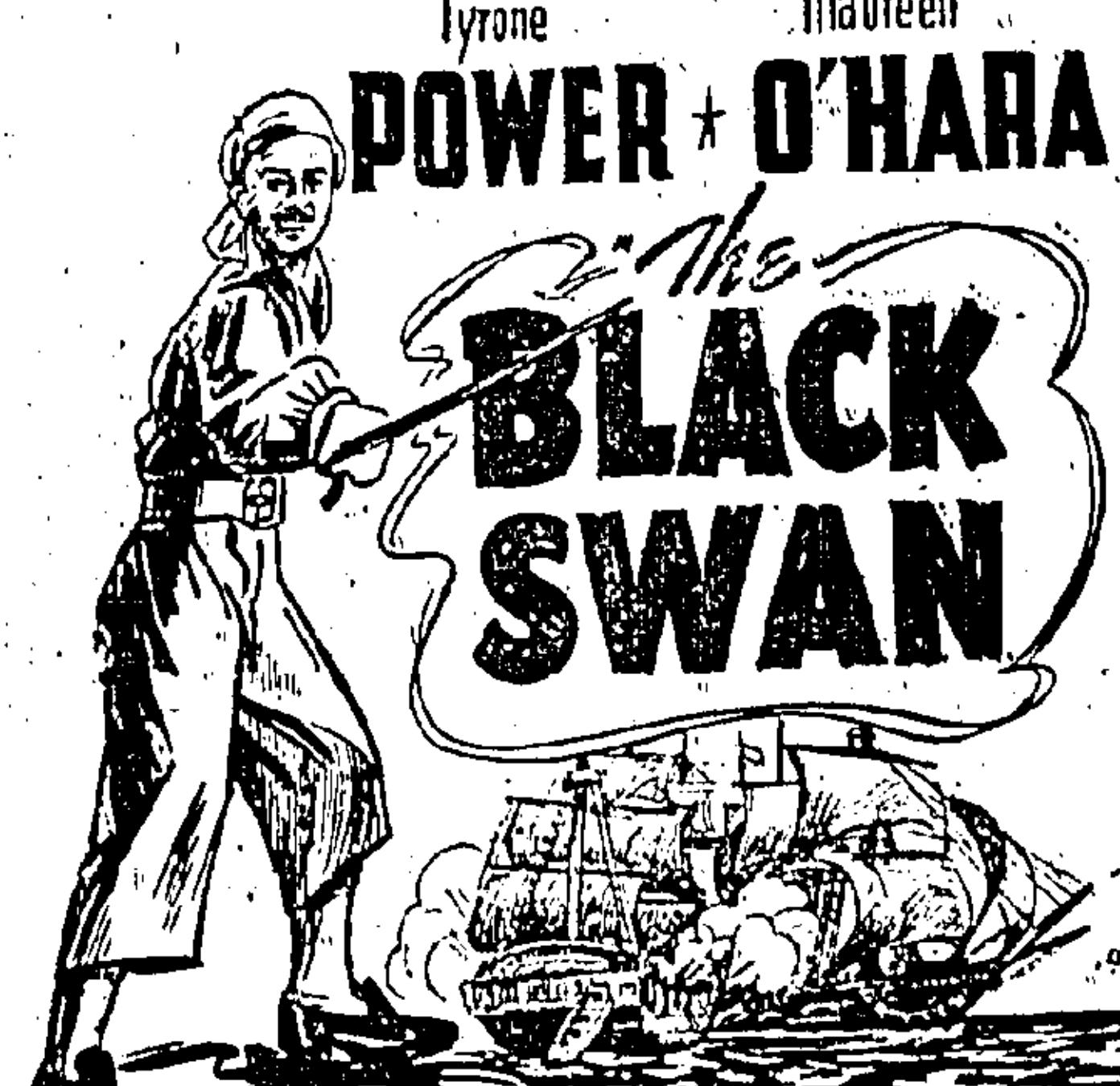
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American Business May Go In

**Millionaire's
Son Rescued**
Manila, Jan. 7. Joseph Dee, 21-year-old son of a millionaire Chinese merchant, who was kidnapped on December 7, was rescued yesterday by detectives in Polo, Bulacan province. Dee, who was with his chauffeur, had been a prisoner for a month. The kidnappers demanded 1,000,000 pesos for his release.

Nine alleged members of the kidnap gang are in custody. The police are looking for the gang leader and a Chinese woman, who are the only missing members of the gang.

It is reported, that the Dee family paid 50,000 pesos after various negotiations, but the gang continued to hold Dee until he was rescued.—United Press.

The type of American business men who would be welcomed in Germany, General Clay said, would be those who could negotiate with producers of component parts for which Americans would

pay dollars for goods to be made in America.

The monthly quota of 150 business entry permits had never been fulfilled so far, but it was contemplated that many countries would soon be doing business with Germany.

When General Clay was asked if the "Hate Germany" policy had been dropped, he replied that there never has been such policy and added: "We want to get away from a policy of extreme aloofness and meet representative Germans in open discussions and show that we believe in democracy."

It was the first time that a conference of this level was attended by German reporters and many occupation problems were discussed, both with General Clay and his political adviser, Mr. Robert Murphy.

Mr. Murphy said that individual Germans had made informal approaches to the Allies pointing out that it might not be wise to saddle the new democratic Government with the signing of the peace treaty, because the German representatives might subsequently be blamed for the part they had played and thus jeopardize the prospects of democratic development.

It had been suggested by one German, Mr. Murphy continued, that the United Nations should draw up some kind of statutory enactment restoring Germany's sovereignty and bringing the peace treaty into being. He added: "There is a feeling that we should not hurry this matter as there is plenty of time."

A Signature
Mr. Murphy said: "There will be a treaty and signature, but the exact authority has not yet been defined."

Questioned on the forthcoming German peace treaty, talks in London and Moscow, Mr. Murphy said that attendance of German representatives had not been considered.

The fusion of the Anglo-American zones of occupation had "got off to a bad start," General Clay said, with a drop of about 25 per cent in factory output, which was all due to the present cold snap in Europe.

The freeze-up had created a serious situation, "although there is not much we can do about it," he added.

"We have had to divert fuel from factories, but we have managed so far to keep food moving on railways. If the cold continues we shall be unable to move the Rhine barges and the effects of the bi-zonial merger will be further delayed,"—Reuters.

**Powers
Race In
Antarctic**

London, Jan. 6.

The eight-power race for the Antarctic, which will continue to develop in the next few months, is expected in well-informed quarters in London to result in the summoning of an international conference later in the year to discuss rival claims.

It is still not clear whether such a conference would be held directly under the auspices of the United Nations.

The extent of overlapping claims among the eight nations—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Norway, Australia, South Africa, Argentina and Chile—is now expected to be considerable, and New Zealand, as power with possessions in the Antarctic, would also be an interested party, although its Government is not despatching a fresh expedition.

For the United States, Mr. Dean Acheson, the Assistant Secretary of State, made it plain on December 27 that America had so far made no claims in the Antarctic and admits none.

But this lack of precision may be remedied after the return of Admiral Richard Byrd's United States expedition to Little America, in the Bay of Whales—Reuters.

**BRITISH OBJECT
IN MOSCOW**

Brussels, Jan. 5.

The former chairman of the British Labour Party, Professor Harold Laski today said that Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery's visit to Moscow aims at preventing a third world war.

Laski said that British General Staff secrets are open to the Russians and Staffs desire to promote confidence between Russia and the other allied powers.—United Press.

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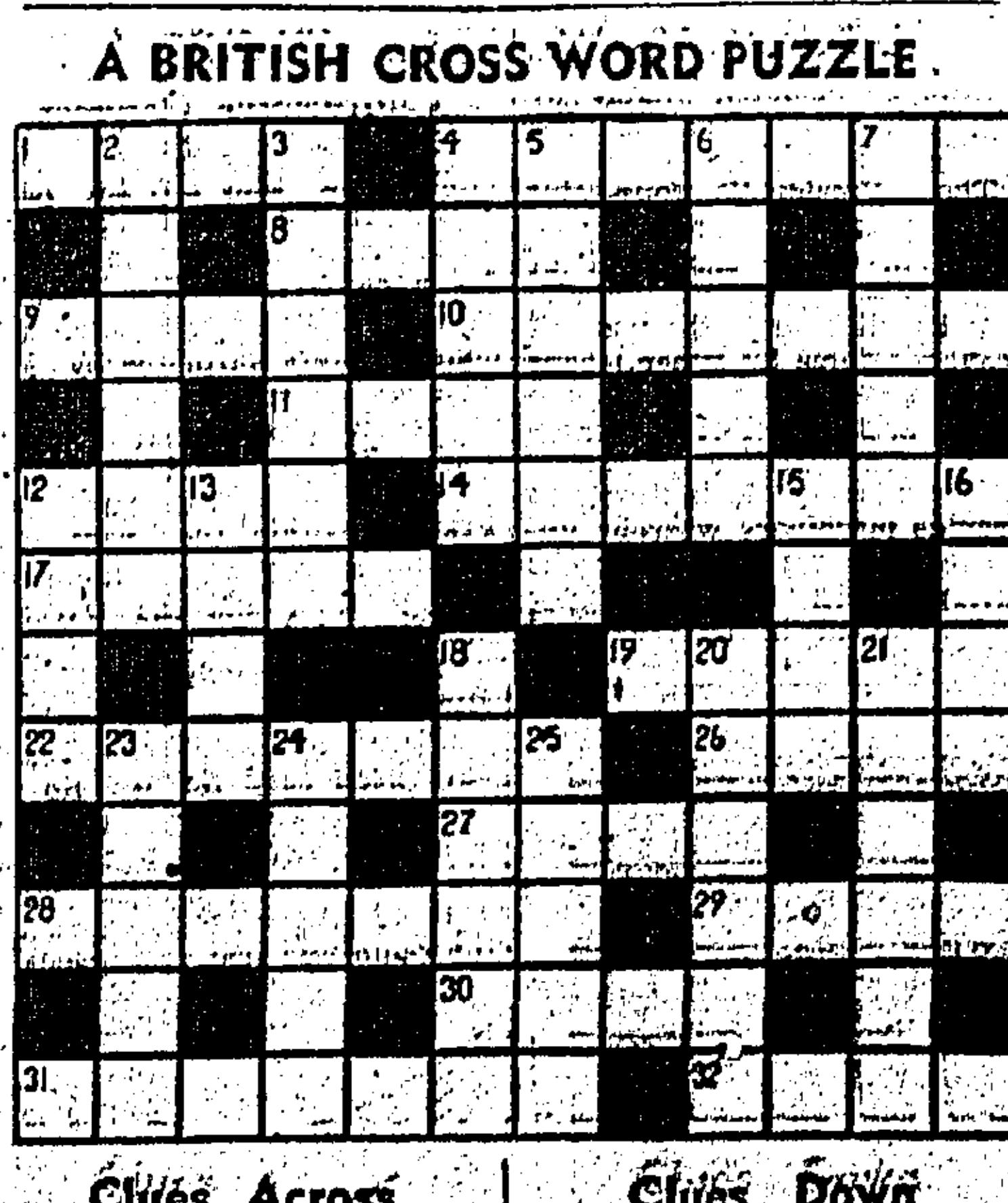
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Clues Across

1. Flaky minor. 17. Got up.
4. Put back. 22. Offers.
8. Part of the 20. Lengthened.
9. Border. 22. Particle.
10. Wandering. 23. Introduction.
11. Smart. 24. Eager.
12. Mass. 25. Duplicate.
13. Tauten. 26. Quell.
14. Tauten. 27. Exhausted.

Clues Down

1. Zeal. 15. Migrate.
3. Stigma. 16. Necessity.
4. Send. 18. Treatise.
5. Bring to. 20. Put back for.
6. Tree. 21. Lament.
7. Light craft. 22. Weird.
12. Lamp. 24. Put off.
13. Lend. 25. Simmers.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS: 1. Period. 5. A. 10. Water-fowl.
4. Aegean. 8. Weave. 9. Wastes. 10. Envoy. 11. Spur. 12. Bare. 13. Areas. 16. Singes. 18. Collie. 20. Litre. 22. Silos. 23. Adages. 25. Sang. 26. Armada. 27. Gears.

DOWN: 2. Type. 29. Defect. 5. Period. 6. Res. 11. Own. 14. Despol. 15. Centra. 17. Thron. 18. Average. 19. Arrogant. 20. Sledges. 17. Niggard. 19. Orange. 21. Inlet. 24. Erze.

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s.s. "LUZON"	18th Jan.	Manila
m.v. "BALI"	20th Jan.	New York via Manila
DEPARTURES	DATE	SAILING FOR
s.s. "PANAY"	11th Jan.	Manila, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao
m.v. "BALI"	22nd Jan.	New York via Honolulu
s.s. "LUZON"	25th Jan.	Manila
m.v. "HAINAN"	20th Feb.	Pacific Coast via Honolulu

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"ANHUI"	Amoy, Swatow, Saigon, Singapore & Penang	7 a.m. 11th Jan.
"FUKIEN"	Shanghai & Kobe	4 p.m. 11th Jan.
"SHENKING"	Shanghai	4 p.m. 14th Jan.

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHANTUNG"	Swatow	8th Jan.
"NINGHAI"	Shanghai	8th Jan.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore	18th Jan.

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11th Jan.	—do—	
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U.S. Dollar Not Likely To Be "Scarce" This Year

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Jan. 6. Activity on Wall Street today quietened in the afternoon as traders devoted their main attention to President Truman's message. Prices, however, continued around the day's best with steel deriving some additional benefit from the two point rise in steel operations to 89.7 per cent of capacity.

Brokers considered President Truman's message constructive insofar as the proposed labour legislation is concerned, but at the same time some are of the opinion that while the move was in the right direction, it was not extensive enough.

Late profit-taking caused a shading of numerous top prices even though the market showing gains up to one point or so with Dupont and Union Pacific four to five points higher at 183 and 182 1/2 respectively.

The market closed very steady.

Reuter.

New York, Jan. 6. Closing stock market quotation:

Adams Express 16 1/2, Alaska Juneau

American Can 93 1/2, American Telephone

172 1/2, American Tobacco 88 1/2, American

Waterworks 17, Anaconda Copper 80 1/2,

Aviation Corporation 6 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 21 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 83 1/2,

Borden, Abbott 21 1/2, British Co. 21 1/2,

Canadian Pacific 18 1/2, I. I. Case 27 1/2,

Chrysler 91 1/2, Colgate 64, Commercial Solvents 23 1/2, Corn Products 74 1/2,

Dupont 189 1/2, Eastman Kodak 22 1/2,

Electric Light & Power 17 1/2, General Electric 30 1/2, General Motors 65, Goodrich 66 1/2, Goodyear 56 1/2, Homestead Mining & Smelting 10 1/2, International Harvester 12 1/2, International 12 1/2, John Marcell 15 1/2, Kennecott Copper 52, Montgomery Ward 81 1/2, National Distillers 21 1/2, National Lead 34 1/2, New York Central 18 1/2, Packard Motors 6 1/2, Pan-American Airways 12 1/2, Pennsylvania RR 28 1/2, Pabst Corporation 2 1/2, Republic Steel 26 1/2, Schlesinger 48, Sears Roebuck 54, Shell Oil 36, Socony Vacuum 15 1/2, Southern Pacific 45 1/2, Standard Brands 37 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 80 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 60 1/2, Standard Oil Co. 21 1/2, Tidewater 25 1/2, Union Carbide 72 1/2, Union Bag 25 1/2, Union Carbide 72 1/2, Union Bag 25 1/2, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 67 1/2, Greyhound 87 1/2, Associated Press.

This important calculation is more reassuring than those commonly calculated. Since about \$3,000,000,000 of the United States loan to Britain was still outstanding at the beginning of 1947, the drawing of \$1,250,000,000 during 1947 would be relatively moderate and would enable the loan to last longer than most Britons at present fear.

London, Jan. 6. The United States dollar will not be anything like a "scarce currency" in 1947. That is the plain implication of the United States Federal Reserve Board's striking calculation that foreign countries can finance purchases of \$11,000,000,000 worth of United States exports in 1947 (against about \$8,000,000,000 in 1946), without drawing on their very tardy dollar and gold reserves, and with relatively little strain on the dollar resources of the Bretton Woods Bank and Fund.

The calculation is: Dollars will be provided to the world by United States imports (allowing for the higher price level) \$8,000,000,000; sales of newly mined gold to the United States \$500,000,000 dollars; remnant of UNRRA plus any special relief which Congress may authorize, \$1,000,000,000; drawings on existing credits from the United States Export-Import Bank, even if that Bank grants no additional credits, \$1,000,000,000; British drawings on United States loan, \$1,250,000,000; other countries drawings of dollars from Bretton Woods Bank and Fund; \$1,250,000,000.

Brokers passionately told the Americans what would happen, namely that the system on which they insisted—entrusting its daily management to executive directors, each responsible to his government, instead of to a staff responsible to the World Bank itself—would stultify the Americans' own

No president worth his salt can or will work that system. That is why Mr. Eugene Meyer resigned and why the finding of a suitable successor is so difficult.—Reuter.

London Stock Exchange

London, Jan. 6.

The Stock Exchange failed to

live up to last week's promise and although lower levels attracted some late enquirers, the trend was

generally easier.

The only exception was in British securities which held firm

throughout with some reinvestment of local loans money and the appearance in the market of some influential buyers. Other markets failed to benefit from local loans reimbursements.

Industries met with little

support with domestic fuel situa-

tion beginning to overshadow other considerations.

There was some professional

support for German potash and

Brazilian bonds.

Kafirs were listless until final

dealings where a modest rally oc-

curred in places while copper and

tin were neglected.

Oils lacked interest, closing

irregular.—Reuter.

Soviet Radio Station Closed

Washington, Jan. 6.

The only Soviet radio station in China, known as the "Voice of the Soviet Union," has been closed by orders of the Chinese Government, despite diplomatic action by the Soviet Embassy in Nanking in an effort to continue broadcasting.

The closure followed orders on December 31 that all stations, except 18 authorised by the Government, must close and dismantle their equipment.

AUSSIES ROBBED OF VICTORY

England's Magnificent Fighting Innings

Yardley Does It Again

Melbourne, Jan. 7. The third Test ended at 6 p.m. today in a draw, with seven England wickets down for 310. Norman Yardley, Alec Bedser and four short adjournments owing to rain robbed Australia of a victory.

When Hammond was bowled by Lindwall there was still about two hours left for play and the only question was whether England could hang on until the drawing of stumps. At this stage Yardley was joined by Alec Bedser, the tall Surrey bowler, and the pair stayed together until about 15 minutes before the close of play. Bedser stepped in front of a straight ball from Miller and was out for an invaluable 25. When he left the game was safe from England's point of view.

Evans had not opened his account when stumps were drawn and Yardley had 116 up 53. There was a tremendous ovation for this Yorkshire all-rounder, as he picked up a stump after Lindwall had bowled the last ball of the match and rushed away from a cheering crowd. Yardley had made 61 in the first innings.

Washbrook, had refused the call, tallon whipped off the balls after a quick return from Miller before Compton could get back.

With the England total at 187, the Lancashire opening bat, Washbrook, was clean bowled by Dooland. He had stayed at the wicket for 254 in getting his 112 when minutes were far more valuable to his side than runs.

The fourth wicket fell at 197. England's second hundred came after 262 minutes. The first adjournment came at 213 with Hammond and Ikin together.

After 15 minutes play was resumed. At 221 Ikin made a single appeal to the umpires, and it was left to Bradman to call his men off the field.

England had lost two wickets in putting on 163 runs when the lunch interval was taken. The two batsmen out were Hutton and Edrich.

Hutton and Washbrook, continuing from their overnight total of 91, batted cautiously and runs came rather slowly, chiefly owing to the good bowling of McCool, who sent down four successive maidens in one period.

Washbrook continued to outpace his partner.

Best Partnership

With the total at 138, Hutton 40 and Washbrook 90, the first wicket fell. Hutton attempted a hit off Toshack and was well taken by Bradman, who was fielding behind the bowler. Hutton had batted for nearly three hours. It was a slow but correct innings, as much depended on the opening partnership for a draw.

The 138 runs put on was the highest opening partnership of England for the present series.

Edrich, the Middlesex all-rounder, took the place of Hutton and shortly afterwards the 150 was up after England had batted for 198 minutes.

Washbrook at this stage was 97 and he reached his century by hitting a three. He had played delightful cricket for his century.

Both Washbrook and Edrich, with their eyes on the clock, were subdued, but with the total at 103 Edrich got in front of a straight ball from McCool and the umpire had no hesitation in giving Edrich out.

This was a bad blow for England as the batsman got out in the second last over before lunch.

Compton, another Middlesex bat, came out to partner Washbrook and had not opened his score when the lunch interval was taken.

Backs To The Wall

When play was resumed after lunch Australia slowly gained the upper hand once more. Compton was run out when 14 when he ran down the pitch after his partner.

TIME

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New Bantam Champ

San Francisco, Jan. 7. Virtually unknown 21-year-old Dave Dade pounded his way into Ringdon's Blue Book tonight when he took a 15-round point decision to win the world's bantamweight championship from Manuel Ortiz of California.

Ortiz was regarded as a challenger even by the National Boxing Association which refused to consider him a qualified opponent.

Dade took everything Ortiz had and held him off with a flicking left hand and then whipped him with a short right.

Ortiz failed to show once the champion style which won him the title from Lou Silica in 1941 in Hollywood. It was the case of a 21-year-old fighter whipping a tired 31-year-old champ who had grown rich as California's "Lettuce and Cauliflower King."

Dade beat Ortiz at his own game—infighting, in which Ortiz was considered a past-master.—United Press.

ARMY HOCKEY

The following have been chosen to represent HQ Land Forces against 103 Indian Mobile Workshops at Murray Parade ground today at 16.45 hrs.

Cpl Phelps, Cpl East, Cpl Griffiths, Cpl Clark, L/Cpl Lorraine.

M.C.C. Revise Rules Of Cricket

London, Jan. 7. The Marylebone Cricket Club, presenting the first complete revision of the rules of cricket for 63 years, have made no drastic alterations. Rather, the M.C.C. have taken pains to remove the present ambiguities and put the laws in logical sequence.

Revision of the rules, which will come into effect in 1948, has necessitated one of the biggest tasks in cricket legislation. The M.C.C. studied a vast number of replies and comments on their proposals for the revised laws, which were given worldwide circulation in 1945 before preparing the final report, the draft of which is to be submitted to a special meeting at Lords on May 7.

It was after the fourth and last rain adjournment that Bedser was out. The game was then saved, with only 15 minutes and three wickets to fall.

Bedser, 25, runs were invaluable to his side, especially as he stayed off the wicket for nearly an hour, defining all the wiles of Bradman's fast and spin bowlers to dislodge him.

The score was 204, with about 12 minutes left for play when Evans came out to partner Yardley. The Yorkshireman played most of the bowling from then on and when stumps were drawn he had contributed 53 and Evans had not opened his account.

Australia have won two matches, the first and second Tests, and are certain of retaining the Ashes.

The scoreboard at the close of (Continued on next col.)

the last day of play read:

Australia 866 and 526.

ENGLAND

First Innings 381.

Second Innings

112

13

14

22

53

25

0

22

Total (for 7 wkt.) 310

Fall of wickets—1-138, 2-163,

3-186, 4-107, 5-221, 6-249, 7-294.

BOWLING

O. M. R. W.

Lindwall 16 2 59 1

Miller 17 0 41 1

Toshack 16 5 39 1

Dooland 21 1 84 1

McCool 24 9 41 1

Johnson 12 4 24 0

Reuter

Soccer Trial

The interpret trial played at Caroline Hill was a farce from start to finish and it is certain that the selectors learnt very little.

The game started 15 minutes late owing to the non-arrival of several selected players. The only really bright episodes in the drab game were the goals, eight of them being really grand efforts. Both defences were poor chiefly because most of the players were not very interested. Willis scored the first for the Probables four minutes after the start and soon after Schultz put them two up with a grand shot from 25 yards which gave Powell no chance whatever. Two minutes later Lee Ping Chiu scored their third after holding off a strong challenge by Coles.

The Possibles then started to wake up and Lou Chung Sang reduced the lead with a glorious thirty yard drive. Heggie who is good but only in patches had a fine dribble beating three men before passing to Ho Ying Fun whose shot was handled. Heggie taking the penalty kick shook the cross-bar with a terrific shot.

Soon after half time Schultz put the Probables four up with a beautiful first time shot from a centre by Willis. The Possibles then took charge of the game and goals quickly followed from Strickland, Jones (3) and Heggie two. Little was seen this half of the Probables forward line but undoubtedly Schulz, a newcomer to this season's football, is a find. He combined very well indeed with Gosano in the first half and it is a pity he was moved to centre forward after half time. The Colony badly need a good centre forward as neither of those on show were up to interpret standard. The selectors have a difficult job and it is not made easier by the non-appearance at these trials of leading players.

Possibles—Powell, Hau, Yung Sang, Crumley, Lou Chung Sang; Heggie, Jones, Coles, Strickland, Fung Kwang Shing, Ho Ying Fun, Tsao Tsui Fung.

Probables—Evans, Cashman, Lee Kwok Wai, Anderson, Wilkinson, Leung Wing Chui, Lee Shek Yau, Willis, Lee Ping Chiu, Schultz, Gosano.

SHOWDOWN IN NEAR EAST?

(Continued from Page 1) 2. The belief that the British Government has not committed itself to any long-term policy, but that the field has been so narrowed by the general rejection of a federal scheme that some form of partition may be the only plan commanding any large measure of support.

3. The possibility that Britain in certain circumstances may refer the problem to the United Nations, but certainly in such case she would not merely "hand over the baby" but would make specific recommendations to the United Nations on her ideas of a solution.

Revision of the rules, which will come into effect in 1948, has necessitated one of the biggest tasks in cricket legislation. The M.C.C. studied a vast number of replies and comments on their proposals for the revised laws, which were given worldwide circulation in 1945 before preparing the final report, the draft of which is to be submitted to a special meeting at Lords on May 7.

When the expected formality of their adoption has gone through copies of the new laws will be despatched to cricketing bodies in all parts of the world.

The draft of the new laws published today contain 47 rules, a reduction of 13 on the existing number. They are divided into five sections: A—Players, umpires and scorers; B— Implements of the game; C—Care and maintenance of the pitch; D—Conduct of the game and E—Duties of umpires.

In the main the proposals have not changed much from the 1945 suggested revisions, but there are two important alterations in the new draft. No longer will the wicket be held "down" if the ball has been dislodged completely from the top of the stumps or the grooves the top of the stumps are to be dome-shaped in order to reduce the chances of the ball being dislodged without falling.

Last Over

Cricketers everywhere will welcome the introduction of a law on the often controversial last over of a match. The M.C.C. propose that this shall be played right out at the request of either captain, even if a wicket falls after "time" has been reached. This applies only at the end of a match.

For the first time the office of captain has been established and the necessity is provided for the captain nominating his team before tossing for innings so that in the event of a rain preventing a start after the toss he will not be able to change his eleven.

Among other amendments there is a general clarification of the rules regarding "stumping" and "run-out." The present rules on these points offer considerable difficulties to umpires because of the fact that difference between the two methods of dismissal is not based on any principle.

There are as yet no alterations in the rules concerning declarations and the taking of a new ball during an innings.

The experiments of declarations after 300 runs on the first day of a three-day match and the introduction of a new ball after 55 overs will be further tested this season, and if it is decided to make them permanent they will be incorporated into the laws at a later date.

Reinforcements

London, Jan. 7. Tanned veterans of desert campaigns are rolling into Palestine from Egypt as British Army chiefs await Cabinet permission to launch a full-scale offensive against Jewish extremists.

Government sources said the offensive if approved by the Cabinet, would be the greatest in Palestine's modern history. They said it would seek to smash the underground groups which have killed and flogged British troops, bombed public buildings and mined highways and railroads.

Reinforcements are now reaching the Holy Land by rail and road to join nearly 100,000 Tommies already on duty there.

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